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PREFACE

Let's be realistic about vocabulary study. Learning words cannot guarantee you admission to college or propel you toward automatic success. But knowing the meanings of important words can be useful. If a word you don't understand keeps cropping up in your reading, you must stop to look it up or sacrifice understanding of the text. If you find yourself having to make do with a general word such as *nice* or *pleasant* because you don't know a more specific word, you may feel frustrated and your speaking and writing will lack precision.

Vocabulary study, therefore, can be of value to you if the words you learn are commonly used in the kind of reading you'll be doing or will help you say what you mean in more interesting ways. Learning the meanings of obscure words may make you feel sophisticated but will do little to enhance your ability to read and communicate.

VOCABULARY 6 is a book that avoids the pitfalls of teaching obscure words. It presents words that have use in the real world. It requires that you learn only two words per lesson and furnishes you with what you need to know about using the words.

After reading the explanatory matter, you confront two kinds of practice with the new words. In the first kind of practice (Exercise A, Focus on Meaning), you test your ability to *recognize* the meanings of the words as you must do when you encounter them in reading a magazine or a newspaper article. In the second kind of practice (Exercise B, Words in Context), you test your ability to *recall* the words and use them in the proper way. This practice prepares you to use the new words in your own speaking and writing.

Words from previous lessons keep showing up in the practice exercises, and so you never have a chance to forget them. By devoting ten minutes a day to this kind of vocabulary study, you will take command of approximately two hundred useful new words as well as hundreds of synonyms and antonyms of the vocabulary words.

But that's not all. As a bonus, this book includes lessons that introduce you to more than forty Latin and Greek word parts on which several hundred English words are based. Learning these word parts will give you the keys to the meanings of countless other unfamiliar words.

lesson 1

rent ■ augment

rent (n) (rent)

ORIGIN: Old English *rendan* (to tear)

MEANING: A tear or a divisive split

CONTEXT: "The *rent* in the fabric could not be easily mended."

SYNONYMS: tear, rip, breach, rift, schism

OTHER FORMS: rent (adj.), rend (v.)

NOTE: *rent* is the past tense of the verb *rend*. *Rend* is also an alternate form of the noun. *Rent* can also mean a payment for use of a house.

augment (v) (òg-'ment)

ORIGIN: Latin *augere* (to increase)

MEANING: To increase in size, amount, or intensity

CONTEXT: "Ann must *augment* her meager salary by working on weekends at another job."

SYNONYMS: increase, expand, swell, extend

ANTONYMS: decrease, reduce, lessen, abate

OTHER FORMS: augmentative (adj.), augmentable (adj.), augmentation (n.)

A. Focus on Meaning

Circle the letter of the best meaning for each vocabulary word.

- rent: a) tunnel b) rip c) allowance d) grief
- augment: a) lighten b) command c) increase d) divide
- rend: a) pay b) give c) split d) collect
- augmentation: a) coloring b) invitation c) escalation d) rift
- augmentative: a) quarrelsome b) undecided c) expandable d) essential

B. Words in Context

Supply the proper form of the most appropriate vocabulary word.

augment rent

- The increase in students this fall will make it necessary for the school to _____ its teaching staff.
- Although the hull of the Jennifer Bea was not damaged during the storm, the sails were so badly _____ that they had to be replaced.
- Because tearing one's clothes is a symbol of grief or despair, mourners in Greek tragedies often _____ their costumes.
- Critics of our defense program claim that to _____ the number of weapons in our arsenal will require cuts in other programs.
- Aunt Martha's Pekingese grabbed the burglar by the leg, causing a(n) _____ in his trouser.

Shades of Meaning

- augment
- increase
- expand
- swell
- extend

Augment usually is used to describe an increase in something that is already large and often refers to wealth or intangible qualities. *Augment* is a transitive verb. Someone augments something else. *Swell* is an intransitive verb. Something swells from inside. *Increase*, *expand*, and *extend* can be either transitive or intransitive.

lesson 2

docile ■ sear

docile (adj) ('das-əl)

ORIGIN: Latin *docere* (to teach)

MEANING: Easily taught, managed, or disciplined

CONTEXT: "The *docile* child obediently followed his mother."

SYNONYMS: manageable, submissive, obedient, meek, tractable

ANTONYMS: unmanageable, headstrong

OTHER FORMS: docilely (adv.), docility (n.)

sear (v) (si[ə]r)

ORIGIN: Anglo Saxon *searian* (to wither)

MEANING: To burn, scorch, or harm with (or as if with) intense heat

CONTEXT: "The branding iron *seared* the mark of the Circle C onto the steer's hide."

SYNONYMS: burn, scorch, singe, brand, char

OTHER FORM: searing (adj.)

NOTE: Do not confuse the verb *sear* with the noun *seer*, which means "a prophet."

A. Focus on Meaning

Circle the letter of the best meaning for each vocabulary word.

1. docile: a) uninterested b) obedient c) clumsy d) stupid
2. sear: a) observe b) burn c) sell d) see
3. rent: a) lease b) insult c) rip d) addition
4. seer: a) salesperson b) prophet c) arsonist d) clown
5. augment: a) destroy b) brighten c) increase d) obey
6. docilely: a) stubbornly b) submissively c) angrily d) awkwardly

B. Words in Context

Supply the proper form of the most appropriate vocabulary word.

augment docile rent sear

1. The Oriental rug in front of the fireplace was _____ when a burning log rolled onto the floor.
2. During the 1968 election, the decision about whether to support the Vietnam War _____ the Democratic party into two camps: the "doves" and the "hawks."
3. Many lotions, creams, and ointments on the market today will protect sensitive skin from the _____ summer sun.
4. The wild horse became _____ after months of intense training.
5. When only six students showed up for spring practice, the coach frantically began a recruiting campaign to _____ the size of the squad.
6. Kara went to the pound looking for a _____ dog that she could train easily.
7. Antonio decided to set up a lawnmowing business to _____ his income.
8. Lashandra was annoyed to discover the _____ in her favorite shirt.

lesson 3

dirge ■ wield

dirge (n) (dərj)

ORIGIN: Latin *dirigere* (to direct: from the first word of a burial hymn)

MEANING: A song of grief to accompany a funeral; any slow, mournful piece of music

CONTEXT: "The funeral procession moved slowly to the mournful strains of the *dirge*."

wield (v) (wē[ə]ld)

ORIGIN: Old English *wieldan* (to manage)

MEANING: To handle effectively; to exert (one's influence)

CONTEXT: "The archer skillfully *wielded* the bow and arrow."

SYNONYMS: handle, manage, manipulate

ANTONYMS: mishandle, mismanage

OTHER FORMS: wieldy (adj.), unwieldy (adj. meaning "awkward, unmanageable")

A. Focus on Meaning

Circle the letter of the best meaning for each vocabulary word.

1. dirge: a) unpleasant job b) fork in the road
c) mournful music d) insult
2. wield: a) repair b) manage c) burn d) shape
3. unwieldy: a) windy b) awkward c) manageable d) empty
4. augment: a) brighten b) increase c) arrive d) order
5. docilely: a) loudly b) easily c) meekly d) swiftly
6. dirge: a) muskic b) procession c) request d) quarrel

B. Words in Context

Supply the proper form of the most appropriate vocabulary word.

augment dirge docile sear wield

1. "To the third floor?" exclaimed the mover, staring at the heavy, _____ bureau in the back of the van.
2. The greatest difficulty for a lion tamer is to train the animals to obey without making them appear _____ to the audience.
3. "That piece should be played lightly and happily, not like a(n) _____," complained Ms. Perez, who was the band director.
4. Father browned the chunks of stew beef by _____ them in a hot pan.
5. Billy Jean King _____ the tennis racquet expertly.
6. When the team missed a goal, the band played a _____.
7. Mandy hoped to _____ her popularity by inviting everyone to the party.
8. Truman took one look at the frightened tourist and brought out the most _____ horse in the stable.

lesson 4

hapless ■ culminate

hapless (adj) ('hap-ləs)

ORIGIN: Old Norse *happ* (good luck)

MEANING: Having no luck

CONTEXT: "Finding no job in the city, the *hapless* wretch ended up on welfare."

SYNONYMS: unlucky, unfortunate

ANTONYMS: lucky, fortunate

OTHER FORMS: haplessly (adv.), haplessness (n.)

culminate (v) ('kəl-mə-.nət)

ORIGIN: Latin *culmen* (top)

MEANING: To reach the highest or decisive point

CONTEXT: "The awards assembly *culminated* in the announcement of the winner of the \$10,000 college scholarship."

SYNONYMS: climax, end, consummate

OTHER FORMS: culmination (n.), culminating (adj.)

A. Focus on Meaning

Circle the letter of the best meaning for each vocabulary word.

- hapless: a) unlucky b) silly c) lonely d) tired
- culminate: a) increase b) collect c) climax d) reveal
- wield: a) shape b) mow c) scatter d) manage
- dirge: a) winding trail b) problem c) mournful music d) hymn to love
- haplessness: a) fortune b) sorrow c) lack of luck d) skill
- culmination: a) revelation b) climax c) excitement d) suspense

B. Words in Context

Supply the proper form of the most appropriate vocabulary word.

culminate dirge hapless rent sear

- In the Summer Theater's production of *Hamlet*, a(n) _____ was softly played while the guards carried Hamlet's body offstage at the end of Act V.
- When the car ran out of gas in the tunnel, a tow truck was called to help the _____ driver.
- The Fourth of July celebration _____ in a spectacular display of fireworks.
- "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty" by James Thurber is about a(n) _____ middle-aged man who dreams of being influential, independent, and aggressive.
- My _____ friend Charles Wong lost his job last week, was burglarized yesterday, and was in an automobile accident today.
- The Gospel Choir's concert _____ in a rousing chorus with all of the audience singing and clapping.
- The fire _____ Jason's hair, before Madison was able to put out the flames.
- Jessica asked for her money back when she discovered that the expensive dress she had just bought had a _____ seam.

Lesson 5

placid ■ fetter

placid (adj) ('plas-əd)
ORIGIN: Latin *placere* (to calm)
MEANING: Free of disturbance
CONTEXT: "The smooth surface of the *placid* lake mirrored the surrounding mountains."
SYNONYMS: calm, peaceful, unruffled, tranquil, serene
ANTONYMS: disturbed, turbulent, perturbed
OTHER FORMS: placidity (n.), placidly (adv.), placidness (n.)

fetter (v) ('fet-ər)
ORIGIN: Old English *feter* (foot)
MEANING: To put shackles on the foot or to restrict activity
CONTEXT: "The prisoner was *fettered* with heavy iron manacles to a large ring in the wall."
SYNONYMS: chain, shackle, restrain, hamper
ANTONYMS: free, release, liberate
OTHER FORMS: fetter (n.), fettered (adj.)

A. Focus on Meaning

Circle the letter of the best meaning for each vocabulary word.

1. placid: a) slow b) dull c) undisturbed d) reasonable
2. fetter: a) irritate b) increase c) chain d) tear
3. hapless: a) weightless b) joyous c) unfortunate d) hungry
4. placidity: a) obedience b) disinterest c) serenity d) prejudice
5. fetter: a) herd b) shackle c) fender d) rip

B. Words in Context

Supply the proper form of the most appropriate vocabulary word.

fetter placid rent sear wield

1. Although the fire was put out before it could spread throughout the house, the intense heat from the blaze _____ the organly curtains in the entry hall.
2. The _____ of the fishing hole during the early morning hours made it ideal for catching speckled trout that bite best in still water.
3. In colonial America, an offender was often _____ in a pillory, a wooden frame with holes through which the prisoner places both head and hands.
4. The gulf was surprisingly _____ following the heavy storm.
5. Because our old cow Bessie kept wandering away, we finally had to _____ her to the apple tree.
6. The ten-year-old child _____ the ax with unexpected skill.
7. Brett's mother saw the _____ in his shirt and wondered if he had been in a fight.
8. Lisa's _____ face gave no clue that she was enraged and planning revenge.

Lesson 6

plaintive ■ dregs

plaintive (adj) ('plānt-iv)

ORIGIN: Old French *plaintif* (mournful)

MEANING: Expressing sorrow

CONTEXT: "The *plaintive* cries of the mourners in *The Trojan Women* filled the amphitheater."

SYNONYMS: sorrowful, mournful, sad, melancholy

ANTONYMS: blithe, joyful

OTHER FORMS: plaintively (adv.), plaintiveness (n.)

NOTE: Do not confuse with *plaintiff*, which means "one who initiates action to correct a violation of his or her rights."

dregs (n) (dregs)

ORIGIN: Old Norse *dregg* (sediment)

MEANING: An undesirable residue precipitated from a liquid; the most undesirable part of something

CONTEXT: "The waiter drew off the *dregs* that had settled in the bottom of the wine bottle."

SYNONYMS: sediment, lees

A. Focus on Meaning

Circle the letter of the best meaning of each vocabulary word.

1. plaintive: a) blithe b) sad c) irritable d) simple
2. fetter: a) destroy b) trim c) chain d) liberate
3. dregs: a) publication b) residue c) elegy d) misery
4. plaintively: a) thinly b) mournfully c) angrily d) weakly
5. placidity: a) calmness b) disturbance c) sorrow d) easiness
6. dregs: a) reward b) ditch c) grudge d) sediment

B. Words in Context

Supply the proper form of the most appropriate vocabulary word.

dregs fetter placid plaintive

1. During the 1960s, student unrest disturbed the _____ that had previously prevailed on American campuses.
2. Until the government began to inspect hot dogs, the consumer bought a product that often consisted of the _____ of other meat products.
3. After Mom died, the _____ tone in Dad's letters was unmistakable.
4. There was no need to _____ the inmates in the POW camp outside Munich; most were too sick and weak to attempt an escape.
5. Before a French champagne is exported, the producers remove the _____ that have settled at the bottom of each bottle.

C. Antonyms

Circle the letter of the words whose meaning is most nearly the opposite of the vocabulary word

1. augment a) increase b) decrease c) argue e) agree
2. docile a) headstrong b) quiet c) submissive d) slow
3. wield a) manipulate b) throw c) show c) mismanage
4. hapless a) hopeful b) lucky c) cheerful d) unfortunate
5. placid a) sad b) perturbed d) disappointed c) quiet
6. fetter a) release b) chain c) run away d) draw out

lesson 7

precarious ■ dogma

precarious (adj) (pri-'kar-ē-as)

ORIGIN: Latin *precarius* (obtained by prayer)

MEANING: Dependent on conditions that are unknown or uncertain, often involving an element of danger

CONTEXT: "Because the political leanings of the publisher were unknown, Mr. Sweeney's reliance on the newspaper to support his campaign put him in a *precarious* position."

SYNONYMS: uncertain, insecure, hazardous

ANTONYMS: certain, stable, secure, sure, fixed

OTHER FORMS: precariously (adv.), precariousness (n.)

dogma (n) ('dóg-ma)

ORIGIN: Greek *dohein* (to believe)

MEANING: Authoritative body of doctrines or an arrogant assertion of opinion

CONTEXT: "Martin Luther rebelled against the *dogma* of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe."

SYNONYMS: tenets, precepts, teachings, principles, creed

OTHER FORMS: dogmatic (adj. meaning "dictatorial"), dogmatically (adv.), dogmatism (n.)

A. Focus on Meaning

Circle the letter of the best meaning for each vocabulary word.

1. precarious: a) large b) uncertain c) frightened d) necessary
2. plaintive: a) restless b) hostile c) melancholy d) smooth
3. dogma: a) residue b) creed c) stability d) sophistication
4. dogmatism: a) negotiation b) doctrinairism c) stubbornness d) persuasion
5. dogmatic: a) unsteady b) dictatorial c) religious d) skeptical
6. precariously: a) uncomfortably b) uncertainly c) unattractively d) unnecessarily

B. Words in Context

Supply the proper form of the most appropriate vocabulary word.

dogma dregs fetter plaintive precarious

1. Among people thought to be the most disreputable, actors and beggars were considered the _____ of Elizabethan society.
2. "I've never known my beliefs to be wrong," she stated _____.
3. My financial situation is very _____; I live from check to check.
4. Because most Americans do not support communist _____, the doctrines of Marx and Lenin have not influenced the major political parties in the United States.
5. The sad sound of the oboe struck me as peculiarly _____.
6. Short of fuel and unsure of the moon's terrain, Armstrong made a(n) _____ landing on the lunar surface.
7. Although she heard the dog's _____ whines, Mother refused to let him into the living room during the party.
8. Aaron felt that his teacher was _____ his guitar style by limiting the kinds of music he would let him play